Business Notices

PRINTS.—We are opening twenty-five new styles of Prints at a very low price. We particularly invite the attention of sclose bayers to them as the best bargain in Prints offered this season. Moulton & Plimpion.

STEARNS, HUTCHINSON & Co., wholesale dealers in MANYILLAR, HOSSERY, MILLINERY GOODS, &c. Merchants from evary section are invited to examine our stock before purchasing.

STRAIRS, HUTCHINSON & Co.

No. 12 and 14 Warrenet, four doors below Broads:

No. 12 and 14 Warren-si, four doors below froadway.

BANTA, No. 106 Cannl, corner of Wooster-st, has become the favorite of the people without degrading himself to the low level of the demagages, and he has gained a wide extended reputation without being tained with humbug, just by selling a superior article in the line of Hats and Caps at a very reasonable price. Spring shyles of Hats and Caps at over readons the price out readers to go and see him.

LEARY & Co.'S QUARTERLY, MARCH, 1854.—Ma-ters of the best Hat, and Introducers of Style in quarterly pat-erin for Gentlemen's west. LEARY & Co., Hatters, Autor House,

BEEBE & Co., Fashionable Hatters, No. 156 Broad-LOFT TO LET.—The first Loft of our store to rent, 175 feet is depth, fine north light in front, and two say-lights, well adapted for an Importer or Jobber.

MOULTON & PLIMITON,

Nos 12 Vesey at and 6 Barclay at . directly rear of Astor House REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSEERY would respectthis inform their friends and the public that they have changed
their business location, late No. 448 Pearles, to No. 458 Broadway,
(one door below Grandest.) They are now prepared to exhibit their
new Spring Styles, consisting of Mossic, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels,
Three-ply and Ingrain

English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publish-

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Chiston Hall, No. 13 Nasan-st. New-York

The Orient Muttual Insurance Company will be prepared on and after the lat March, 1854, to receive applications for lowersace on Marine, and Transportation and Navigation risks.

Amosts 5800,00, in notes in advance of premiums

Gleca No. 7 Merchanter Exchange.

Johns L. Aspluswing.

John Auchineloss,
Jernes Brown,
N. D. Garille
George Christ,
Francis Cottenet,
Engene Dutils,
Robert Emmet, Jr.,
Frederick G. Forter,
Joseph Galllard, Jr.,
Moses H. Grinnell,
J. Woodward Haven,
Richard Irvin,
John S. Kitching,
G. Henry Koop,
G. He

New-York, Feb 27, 1834

OFFICE OF THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st, No.e-York.—New York, March 15, 1854.

—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held at
the office now temporarily occupied by them, No. 24 Wall-st.) a
lividend was declared of seven per cost for the leaf an months on
the capital stock of said Company, payable to the stockholders or
their legal representatives, on or after the 1st day of April new
their legal representatives, on or story the 1st he 1st day of April new

SEWING MACHINES.—A set of Boston conspirators are endeavoring to injure our business, and to disquiet the industrieur cities no of New York. But we not only make and sell the best sewing Machines, but we won the oldest patent, and several of the most important Sewing Machine patents. We have commenced of basilve operations against our enemies, and will demonstrate to them and to the public that no Sewing Machine worth using can be made without infringing upon our exclusive rights and that our rights cannot be violated with impunity. The Sewing Machines about which there is no controversy are the improved single-thread machine, sold by us only.

Sevence 1. No. Singer & Co. No. 323 Breadway.

STOP THEF is the ery of the culprit to divert the public from his own misdeeds; which is libertared in the advertisement that I. M. Singer has a suit pending against us for intrinsing the force of Johnson patent. We have no suits to try in the newspeeps, believing that the best method of silencing imposters is to meet them in court whenever they dare cite us to appear. If any are desirous of seeing a certified copy of the Morey & Johnson patent, they can do so by calling at our office, No. 478 Broadway, tent, they can do so by calling at our office, No. 478 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK MONTHLY for April is one of the

& Towsend, Long & Brother.

MELODEONS.—The double-keyed Melodeons of Good
soan & Baldwin, and those of S. D. & H. W. Smith, for which
Horace Waters, No. Ed Broedway, is Sole Agent, are acknowledged to be the best, as they are the only ones tuned in the equatemperament. For sale at very low prices.

Pianos. An assortment of Pianos may be found at the great Music and Piano Depot No. 333 Broadway, which for variety and excellence of style purity and richness of tone, and perfection of mass, cannot be excelled in New York or say other city in the Union, comprising T. Gilbert & Co. & World's Fair Preu ium Pianos, with or without the Abdian, and with iron frames and circular ecales, Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos, Hallet & Co. and Water's Pianos & others, at pices, wholesale and retail, low as at the factories, and lower than of any other seller in the country.

Horace Waters, sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

CARPETING AT GREAT BARGAINS .- PETERSON &

Buyers of Carpetings, &c., will find it to their interest to examine the extensive stock of Foreign and Domestic Manuactus, at the Warshouse of Young & Javan, No. 472 Pearlet see: Maddoon, importers and Desires in Carpes, Od 612 Chath, &c.

HARMONIUMS FOR CHURCHES, LECTURE ROOMS, Ac.—These instruments have from 8 to 15 stops, and vary in price from \$500 to \$175. They have equal power and varity of an Organ costing \$1500. They are in beautiful reserved cases, occupy much less room than an Organ, and are very communical in appearance. With HALL & Sor. No. 239 Boosdway, opposite the Park.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK—JAMES E. BAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Boolery and Under Garments, wholesale and refail. All Goods above cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiased opinion. Bill Heads, Cards, Handbills, Posters, and everywhere of Printing, at low prices and with dispatch, at Great Central Steam Printing House, corner of Center and With Many & C. Hotawan, Cary & C.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—Do you want your hair lakelined! It so, wash it with common thair Dre, alias, Fluid Cambe; but if not, apply the Excelsion Dre, which changes the tit a rapidly as tunshine changes the color of a cloud, and imparts the nest black or brown. Sold and applied at No. 6 Actor House DEPIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES. - ROBERT M.

GAITER BOOTS-SPRING STYLE -- CANTRELL, of No. 336 howery, has a very superior assortment of ladies' gatter boots manufactured expressly for the spring season, and those who wish to encase their feet in very elegant coverings should not full to patronize his establishment. His charges are very low, those for very neat and durable gatters being only twelve and fourteen shillings per pair. Call and make an inspection of gatters, slippers, ties, buskins, &c.

School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books A Poreign and Domestic Stationery can be found at No. 88 John , at as low prices, for each or approved credit, as at any establishent in this city.

Kiggiwa & Kellogo,
Publishers, Booksellers, Blank Book Manufacturers and
Wholeasle Stationers, No. 88 John-st.

Wholesale S.ationera No 88 John-st

Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, from \$35 to
\$775; one made by Nurs & Clark, 7-octave, cost \$456, heen in use
hat few months, for \$150; one Eolian, made by T. Gilbert, cost
\$453, nearly new \$775. Square and Boudoir Pianos to let, Meiodeons and Reed Organs. The largest assortment in the city, x- low
prices, wholesale or retail. Prices 455, 555, \$60, \$75, \$100, \$125,
\$150. Hallet, Davis & Co's unrivaled Pianos, with and without
Eelian Attachment, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest
rates. Dealers supplied at factory prices.

\$14,130 .- THIS IS THE LAST DAY .- Rents in this \$44,130.—This is This LAST DAY.—Rents in this tity are enormous! See the antidote-\$15 for a Country Residence! Secure it immediately! Go early in the day, or you will be too iste. A few shares only left for Building Lots in the Village of Ross Vale, adjoining on the north the splendid Lake Ronkoukoms Farms, which are selling from \$100 to \$200 per serie. \$13, payable in installments, will secure four building lots, \$25 by 100 feet, or a farm from \$210 to 20 series. These who wish to get rid of paying snormous rents in this city, and own a delightful residence, should apply immediately to Chas. Wood. No 200 Broadway.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—Cash buyers will do well to examine our stock of spring Dry Goods before purchasing.

NEW AND EASY MUSIC FOR BEGINNERS .- "Your Pianist's Companion;" No. 1, "Papil's First Schottisch," No. 3, "Fom Thumb Waltz;" No. 4, "Primbonan and Polka," No. 5, "Noctaro-Mother's Vow," 12j cta each or the full numbers for 3e cts.

Just published by Horace Waters, No. 331 Broadway.

B. B. Music sent by mall, postage free.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.-BATCHELOR, of No. 233 Broadway, is pleased to announce another beautiful improvement in the manufacture of these useful and ornamental articles. This im-provement is applied to holice and gentlemen's bair work and is de-cidedly the most perfect imitation of nature ever invented. Call and examire.

ARE CIGARS INJURIOUS!—The question is often saked, and variously answered. We hardly believe them in medirate use to be injurious. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAYERS ARE like from makers, chewers, and persons with Colds, Sore Threat, etc. 25 cents a box. Sold by C V CLICKENES & Co., No. SI Barclay-st., General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

The most perilous month in the year for those who

The most perilous month in the year for those who have weak Lungs and bad Conghs. Is March. The cold, raw wind and irritating dust, now so prevalent, produce severe and often fatal effects, if not guarded against. Dr. McClistrock's Pacternal System is the most mothing and effectual remedy ever used by the distinguished Professor in the course of his extensive precision. No person should fall to try it who is in the least degree subject to affections of the threat or lungs. It is pleasant to the case, and contains nothing that will cause sickness. Price \$1, in plat bottles Sold by Dztuc & Co., No. 301 Broadway and No. 48 there, and by Druggists generally; also by A. Cusman & Co. Proprietors, No. 122 Fulton-ets, up stairs.

THERATENING LIVE.—Officers Austin and Larame yesterday afternoon arrested two Germans—father and son—in Williamsburgh, named Sheibel, on a charge of assaulting and threatening the life of Mr. James Wood, residing in Minth st., New York. The accused parties, who resided in Division av., had been ejected by the complainant, who was their landlord. The examination takes place to day

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week

MIDS UNE DOUBLE : 1856 and 1854; Austrian Benkruptey; A Genuine Charity; Ignorance and Slavery. The Temperance Act; Connecticut, Cutling and Brockenridge; The Russian Retrest; Deach of Thomas Noon Taifourd, &c.

II..THE BOOK TRADE: Publishers and Publishing in New-

III. THE STATE OF EUROPE; Letters from Our Own Con-respondents & P. C. and Karl Marx; The Carr Nicholo's Reply to Napoleon Droupt de L'Hays's Commentary Thereupon; Manifesta of the Carr Nicholas.

Thereupon: Manifeste of the Cear Nicholas:

1V. CALIFORNIA: Two Weeks Later, Intelligence by the arrival of the etemphip Northern Light

V. REVIEW OF THE WEEK. Giving in a condensed and most conspicuous form the most important events that have occurred in the United States, Mexico, West Indies and Europe.

VI. FOLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: New-York: New-Hamp-North Carolina VII. XXXIIID CONGRESS: The Nebraska Question: Quarrel in the House between Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, and Mr. Cutting of New-York.

VIII..SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE. IX. KOSSUTH ON THE REJECTION OF CONSUL SAN-DERS: Address of Gov. Kossuth to the German Population of the United States

X. THE RECENT LYNCH TRAGEDY IS WISCONSIN

Letter from Our Correspondent, Citizen

XI... "AGITATION" IN WESTERN VIRGINIA Letter from
Our Correspondent, X X

XII.. THE LODGING-HOUSE AND SCHOOL FOR THE
NEWSBOYS

XIII..GRAND PRAIRIE HARMONICAL INSTITUTE, OR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. XIV. TELEGRAPH: The Latest News by Telegraph.

AV...MARRIAGES and DEATHS.

XVI..REVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the Stock,
Grain, Provision and Cattle Markets. Very fully and speclaily reported for The Tribune.

Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the dask in the
Counting Room this morning. Price 6j cents.

RUBACHIPTION.—One copy for one year, \$21; three copies, \$51;

twe copies, \$51; ten copies, \$12.50; twenty copies, (to one adireas,) \$20.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be aethenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

guaranty of his good faith.

To Our Friends. Subscribers in sending us resultinances, frequently omit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and stry frequent; the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent-alway mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

The price for advertising in the WEERLY TRIBUNE will hereafter tion of the Weekly alone has now reached the unpre edented number of 100,000 copies.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. BADGER of North Carolina, presented a memorial signed by a large number of citizens of that State against the Nebraska bill. A memorial to grant a township of land to each college in the country was presented : also asking for the right of religious worship abroad : also, from the owners of steamboats on the Hudson River, asking that steamers not carrying passengers, be exempt from the requirements of the law of 1850. The consideration of the Deficiency bill was then resumed. Several amendments were proposed and discussed. The amendment to repeal that part of the printing law which directs that any printing ordered by both Houses shall be executed by the Printer of that House which first orders it, was passed. The Senate then adjourned. In the House of Representatives, Mr. TAYLOR of

Tennessee, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hen. Brookins Campbell, appeared and took his seat. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the consideration of the bill making an appropriation for the construction of six additional steam-frigates was resumed. Mr. KEITT of South Carolina, addressed the Committee for one hour in favor of the speedy passage of the Nebraska bill. Mr. BENTON of Missouri, followed and made a strong speech against any increase in the Navy. After a protracted debate the Committee rose without coming to any decision on the Navy bill, and the House adjourned.

By a special dispatch from Washington, we learn that the anticipated duel between Mr. Cutting and Mr. Breckenridge will not take place. Negotiations were pending at a late hour last night, and the prospects were much better for an amicable settlement of the

By the letter of our correspondent at Mosul, which we give in another column, our readers will see that some extensive important discoveries have been made among the ruins at Niceveh. Among them is a palace surpassing in beauty all those previously brought to light.

VETO OF THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

Gov. SEYMOUR at last distinctly announces his intention to veto the Temperance bill. Very well: he has of his exercising it. We may be permitted, however, to dissent from that implicit confidence in his purity and elevation of motive so charitably if not credulously, expressed by Mr. Delevan in his dispatch announcing the fact. It looks rather like a political dodge than an act commanded by the solemn dictates of conscience. Gov. Seymour had no party; his political prospects were null: nobody would have nominated him for any office, and nobody would have voted for him; but now by a sudden though deliberate act, he has a party, and a party full of resources both of liquor and money. He puts himself before the world as the great advocate of rum selling, the champion of that traffic whose most constant and best-known results are pauperism and crime. He now leads the cohort of rum-sellers in their effort to keep open the privilege of vending and

distributing poison. We wish him joy of his position.

But there is one thing in the dispatch of Mr. Delavan that we cordially reecho. It is its concluding monition that Temperance men must do their duty. That is plain now as always. And the first duty of the Temperance men in the Legislature is to pass the bill over the Governor's head by a two-thirds vote if possible. We hear the opinion expressed that this may and will be done, and we trust that our friends who entertain that view are not mistaken. At any rate, the trial should be made and the question tested by a full vote. There can be no doubt that if the wishes of the people of the State could be obeyed on the question, the Law would be passed in half an hour after the Governor's veto had been sent in.

We ardently desire to see the Maine Law enseted and put in force throughout the State, but we have no feverish impatience about it, except such as may be caused by reflection on the vast amount of evil, wickedness and misery which must be suffered in the meanwhile. As to the final decision of the people there can be no doubt. The great majority are convinced that the principle of Prohibition alone can arrest the woes of intemperance, and that principle they are resolved shall be the law. To this resolution Mr. Seymour's veto can only add force and earnestness, and if the Law is not passed now, the election of next fall will exhibit such a manifestation of popular feeling in its favor as no Governor and no politician, even if ten times more desperately circumstanced than Mr. Seymour, would ever think of resisting. Once again we say, " Temperance men must now do their duty!

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL. If certain of the City journals are to be believed, spe-

cial praise is due to the Corporation Counsel. A short time ago return was made to a requisition of the Legislature upon the Street Commissioner of the City of New York, for the amounts paid in each year to the City Counsel in street opening cases: from which return, it appeared that the present incumbent of that office had only received during the year 1853 some \$500. This return was duly printed in all the papers. properly indorsed, and trumpeted forth with notes of triumph and admiration upon the modesty and moderation of the Counsel. And invidious contrasts were drawn between him and his predecessor, more to the advantage of the one than agreeable to the feelings or favorable to the honesty of the other. Nevertheless some who had not the same faith in the moderation of

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for April 1 the Counsel that these newspapers had, ventured to doubt the accuracy of the printed statement; and presently certain impertinent queries were put forth as to further and larger sums received by that official which queries were never answered. It now turns out that instead of \$500, his fees in the year amounted to some \$12,000, which, for a beginning, and before

the nest was well warm, was not so bad. Notwithstanding the printed statement of the Street Commissioner, the tax payers did not seem to be satisfied; and they still pressed their bill in the State Senate to reduce the fees of the Coursel. If they had believed that they were only to amount to some \$500 a year, it would hardly have been worth their while to take any trouble in the matter. But they continued to urge it on the Legislature. In the mean time the attention of the Supreme Court was drawn to the subject, and under the act of 1839, they proceeded to perform the duty there imposed upon them of reducing the fees in street opening cases within moderate limits, and drew up a series of rules the purport and effect of which will be to abate the nuisance. These rules are not yet adopted, but no doubt soon will be

On the 24th inst a meeting took place before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, to which Committee a petition of citizens asking for the passage of an act to reduce the fees and expenses in street-opening cases in this City had been referred at the opening of the session. At this meeting, the gentlemen named in the article which has been going the rounds of the newspapers, under date of the 26th inst., (and was had gone to Albany for no other purpose than to use their endeavors to defeat the law then pending to make the Chief of Police elective.) were present by invitation. And at this meeting as has been loudly reported, the Corporation Counsel came forward voluntarily, and submitted as his project, to be introduced in the place of the bill then before them, the draft of an act purporting to be an act to reduce his own fees, which afterward was introduced with such Isudations into the Senate, and passed unanimously to a third reading.

Now, the fact is that at that meeting no bill was submitted, while at least the four gentlemen from New-York who attended on behalf of the petitioners, were present; nor was any statement made to them, or in their hearing, by either the Counsel or the committee. beyond the statement by the committee to the gentlemen who represented the petitioners, made on the threshold of the proceedings-namely that they had determined not to interfere with the Counsel during his term of office, and a further statement made by the Counsel, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. Senator Whitney, in which he admitted that he had received some \$12,000 for his first year's fee instead of \$500 as reported by the Street Commissioner. Nothing, however, was said of any intention on the part of the counsel to giving up his fees in the case of the Central Park or to present them to the commissioners. On the contrary, while disclaiming the course pursued by others, be distinctly announced his intention to take all that the law allowed him, and that he could receive consistently with honesty and justice.

Nor was it asserted at that meeting that the bill proposed by the petitioners and advocated by the gentlemen present, was one of spoliation and injustice. Such an assertion would have been answered and resented on the spot. That bill was drawn by three of the first lawyers and purest men in the city, and was intended, and is believed to be, not a bill of "spolia-"tion and injustice," but one which cuts off "spoliation and injustice." The measures embraced in it have been asked for by hundreds and thousands of the best men of the City almost yearly for the last fifteen years. Their names are recorded in the documents of both Senate and Assembly. Many of them have now gone to their last long homes; but the memory of such men as Peter A Jay, Robert C. Cornell, John Rathbone, Jr., David C. Colden, Stephen Allen, Maturin Livingston, Philip Hone, Walter Bowne, Anson G. Phelps, James G. King, Nathaniel Paulding, Samuel M. Fox, and many others still rest in the affections of their surviving fellow citizens, not as "unjust" and "spoilers," but as good citizens and honest men: whose characters cannot be blackened by the most indirect imputations, even if indersed by members of the Senate o. by the

Corporation Counsel. Now what is the purport, end and aim of the bill which, as the reports and letters referred to tell us the counsel has condescended to draw, and the Committee bave introduced into the Senate! The new Rules of me level precisely, and with the fees as all other lawyers. But the proposed act of the Legislature, instead of leaving him in this position, overrides those Rules, and expressly preserves to him, in spite of the Court, "all his costs and charges, at the usual and customary rates heretofore taxed and allowed, in all proceedings pending on or before the 1st day of January, 1855. Observe: it does not simply pay him the present rates for all the work he may do up to the lat January. 1855, but it extends and applies those rates to all work then pending. If a single step has been taken in any matter, the proceedings are "pending." If nothing more has been done than to direct the commencement of proceedings, or if a single paper has been prepared, though it may require years to bring the proceedings to a close, the matter is "pending," and the Counsel is entitled to his full fees in it. His game then is clear. He has only to cut out all the work he can lay his hands on, to employ all his time up to the 1st January, 1855, not in doing the work, but only in starting to do it, and then having got as much as he desires "pending" on that day, to begin and to take his own time to finish it, receiving all the time. up to the expiration of his term of office, the " customry" fees, as now taxed, and in addition after the 1st January, 1855, the snug sum of \$6,500 per annum, over

and above what he is now entitled to. There is another feature of the proposed bill, which doubtless is not there without its object. It provides for a change in the officer who is hereafter to tax the cests-no unimportant matter in these cases-and transfers the taxing power from the Judges, who now have t, to the Clerk. It is a pertinent change. It also provides that the costs when taxed shall be paid, not by the Controller, but by the "Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty." What then becomes "of the liberal spirit in which the Counsel has thus voluntarily consented to a reduction of his fees !" it, in fact, that he has consented to! He has consented to an act, drawn by himself, nominally reducing his fees; but which in fact continues them all in force, in defiance of the Rules of Court, for the whole of his term, and which gives him, in addition, after the 1st of January, 1855, a further salary \$6,500, (making \$10,000 in all.) per annum. Verily, such magnanimity and disinterestedness is worthy or public praise and reward !

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.

The world is slowly growing up to the truth that it better to prevent than to punish crime : that it is wiser to remove temptations from the beginning of the path of life than to erect gibbets at the end of it : that the spectacle of an Asylum vocal with the merry voices of children rescued from degradation, vice and ruin, is worthier of humanity than that of the gloomy and silent cells of a Penitentiary. Hence there is an encouraging outgrowth of wisdom in the form of institutions, for the care not only of the bodies, but of the souls of children. We do not refer to those of an educational and religious character, exclusively, where the antecedents of respectability are too often the keys to protection; but to those benevolent efforts, by whatever name they may be known,

which go down into the tertiary strata of seciety, and deal with its rage, and fifth, and crime ard destitution. Such are the Ragged Schools, so extensively established in London; such are the schools for street children, the lodging houses, and the Juvenile Asylum, now in a cheering state of prosperity here. One needs much of that experience which can only be gained by personal observation of underground life before be can fully realize the importance of these and kindred institutions. People may talk vaguely of the thousands of juvenile thieves. beggars and prostitutes, not yet twelve years old; the scores of both sexes who sleep in the open air in summer, and in alleys and entries and station-houses in winter: the statement of the fact may excite a mementary shudder, ending perhaps in a sigh, or a Thank God, they are not my children " But let the inquirer go with a policeman, or some competent friend, down among these outcasts; see them in all their loath omeness, huddled into cellars without regard to age or sex, and sleeping in piles like hogs; associated with professed burglars and sged criminals, who zealously teach them all the secrets of their business; see drunken mother ferociously beat her child, because the poor creature had not stolen enough during the day te buy the liquor required for the debauch of the night: let him see these awful facts-know from actual observation that in scores of the dark, dismal subterraneous dens in this City, children are at this moment being trained to professional crime, taught to lie and steal, to swear and drink, to look upon themselves as foredoomed to infamy, and upon the world as a field they are to ravage, to laugh at the idea of reformation, even after the prison or the gallows shall have marked the limit of their career, and to anticipate an unrepentant and defiant death as the way to posthumous fame : we say, to see and know these things, must arouse the observer to the immediate and pressing necessity of some means of stopping these springs of evil, and arresting the dissemination of the social poison that wells from them.

Out of a knowledge of facts like these has grown an nstitution, to the first year's operations of which we ask a moment's attention. "The New-York Juvenile Asylum" commenced practical operations in January, 853. Its object was to rescue such street children of the male sex as might be legally entrusted to its care by magistrates and others. During the year, 626 boys were committed to its tutelage. Of these boys 253 were discharged within ten days, satisfactory proof having been presented to the magistrates of the propriety of such a course. The number fully comnitted to the Asylum for the year was 361; 100 have been indentured, 17 surrendered to parents, 7 sent to the House of Refuge, 4 to the Alms-House, 3 discharged by magistrates. I sent home by permission, 1 sent to England, 33 escaped, 1 died, and 193 remain. There were 50 without parents, 89 with mothers only, and 181 with fathers, or with both parents; 46 were from 5 to 10 years old, 284 from 10 to 14, beyond which none are received. There were born in the City, 149; Ireland, 80; Germany, 20; 65 in the United States beyond the City, and 47 in foreign countries, beside those named. Sixteen could read, write and cipher: 87 read and write; 91 read only, and 161 could not read. Of religion, if such children have religion, 117 were Roman Catholics, 81 Protestants, and 60 unknown. Of the parents of these children, as far ascertained. 114 were born in Ireland, 24 in Germany, 19 in England, 16 in other foreign countries, and 47 in the United States. Of the children themselves, there were 47 vagrants 45 truants, 48 thieves, 12 disobedient, 12 idlers, 30 of good habits. These are the materials that employ the attention of the founders and friends of this institution, which is conducted under a strictly paternal system of govern-

By means of a judicious scheme of rewards and punishments, excellent discipline has been maintained We observe that the punishment of whipping has been scountenanced, the endeavor being by gentle means to win the child to the performance of duty rather than to coerce him by fear. The punishments here used are graded from simple marks of disapprolation to solitary confinement. The rewards are chiefly by promotion in the classes. All the inmates are put to school at once, and generally advance rapidly in rudimentary education-for these boys, however depraved and abandoned, are remarkably quick-witted and facile to learn. The only religious exercises are reading the Bible, prayer and Court cut up his fees root and branch: and bring him singing; and in this the utmost care is taken to avoid the power to do so, and we have no right to complain down to the point where he should have stood years sectarian teachings. Combined with these is the very excellent addition of manual labor. Each alterna day, con mencing at noon, is spent by a majority of the boys in labor, the same time being devoted to it as to the school. Nothing is more desirable than to teach boys habits of industry and steady employment, and, so soon as they begin to feel that labor is necessary to their bappiness, we may look with great certainty for their permanent improvement. Street boys almost always contract idle and slothful habits, which must necessarily be broken up before we can count with afety on their reformation. During the year, the boys have been engaged almost exclusively in closing shoes, and so expert are some of them that they can close with tolerable case thirty pairs of men's shoes in a day, and could they procure sufficient work, and have a comfortable shop, they might do much toward defraying the expenses of the Asylum. The proceeds of labor for eight months has been \$856, or about \$100 month. Besides these occupied in the shoe shop. several boys are employed as table-waiters, kitchentenders, stable and errand-boys, and in the sewing-

Such are some of the interior arrangements of this truly noble institution. Through its means, men likely to do them good have become quite familiar with these street children, their condition, tastes, measure of education, and religious instruction; have become acsainted with a very large number personally and have their confidence, thus constantly gaining information and fluence among the class. They are clearing the streets such children by their influence. Parents understand practically, if they do not care for and educate their children, that it will be done for them. Magistrates and police-officers have watched the Institution and are pleased with its effects, and are willing to aid any practicable way. The tobacco-chewing, swearing, tulgar blackguard of yesterday has, by its wholesome and kind discipline, been transformed into the decent, orderly, pains-taking pupil of to-day. During a period of nine months' constant intercourse with the children, the Superintendent states, that only on one occasion has he personally heard a word of profanity, and never one of vulgarity. The reports of offenses will not show an average of two cases a week of this kind, and these almost entirely among boys recently admitted

In view of these cheering results, is it not worth while to establish a similar asylum for girls! There are nearly as many of this as of the other sex going to destruction in our streets. And one shameless, abandoned girl is a greater evil in society than ten depraved boys. Certainly there is good reason heartily to commerd the Juvenile Asylum as one of the very best institutions yet established in the City. We trust its good work will not be limited for want of means. Charity cannot find a worthier channel.

THE JERSEY MONOPOLY

Our Camden and Amboy neighbors seem determined to " carry the war into Africa." The Newark Mercury informs its readers that it is now " making preparations to lay before the State in a clear and tangible form the position, monetary and political, of these Joint Companies. It will be shown beyond the reach of a cavil that they are treading the same course of

benkruptey and ruin as the United States Bank. Their | te had been to so much trouble to procure. The Die eredit is new shaken in Wall-st, and in Europe, and we shall take all bonorable and just methods to cripple their course of corruption. We shall show that their bonds are unworthy the confidence of sapitalists and that their stock is hypothecated for large sums to sustain their credit. The statements which we shall furnish may be relied upon for their accuracy. and they shall be promptly placed in the hands of those who may be most advantaged by a knowledge of the true condition of the Joint Companies."

Such information is certainly much needed. The system of these companies is one of mystification. Persons familiar with stock transactions are, however, aware that the quantity of these monopoly bonds appearing in the market, and the manner of their appear ance, have given rise to the belief that the published statements of the managers are not in any manner to be relied upon, and hence it is that they are so low in price. We hope the truth will soon come out.

The difficulty is not, however, as we learn, with regard to the debts alone, but also as regards the property that secures-or should secure-the payment these debts. There is much that is used by the com panies, but doubts exist as to how it is held, and who will prove, when the day of settlement shall arrive, to be its owners. It is well-known that important items of property belonging to some of the numerous companies under the control of these managers, have passed from hand to hand, sometimes in trust, and sometimes out of trust, until it has become impossible for the uninitiated to determine what is private and what is public property. To what extent this has been carried no one can tell, for the managers are careful to furnish no information to the public, and equally careful never to permit their books to be seen by any one not in their pay. Various attempts at obtaining information have been made by the Legislature, but thus far the, have resulted only in whitewashing reports that have been openly charged with being due to corruption of their The general impression is that the affairs of the com-

panies are managed for the benefit of the directors, and not for that of the stockholders. Under such circumstances it is not extraordinary that those managers find it difficult to borrow " the vast sums" required for meeting the various blind roads projected throughout West Jersey, beginning in villages and terminating in the great monopoly road-and required to be made if they would maintain their power in the State. Such roads never pay, and every step made in that direction is but another step on the read to ruin. Should The Mercury succeed in preventing the negotiation of any further leans for such purposes, it will, we think, be entitled to a vote of thanks from the stockholders.

RHETORICAL ROARING.

We have but one Lyon in Congress, but he roars at no feel of a rate. A proposition came up in Congress a few days ago to add six steamships to our navy. Lyon proposed to make them twelve. His reasons are given in a speech, which any body can read who gets it. The following passages we extract from the telegraphic The sublime idea of a model Republic, as expressed in

"The sublime idea of a model Republic, as expressed in the philosophy of Plato, never roamed oversuch a magnificent extent of country as was peopled by its millions of inhabitants enjoying the blessings of free government. Lord Bolingbroke, in later times, never dreamed of such a one, where the people govern themselves by the motive principle of self-government. During the four months Congress has been in session, with the President's Message and the Report of the Secretary of the Navy before us, what have we seen and heard? Citizens of the United States have been imprisoned in almost every country of the world. Look at Capt. Gibson in Holland, and Richmond in Hungary. Look at the cutrages in Cuba—not a ship sent in relief—Cuba should have been at once taken possession of and satisfaction demanded afterward. [Applause on the floor] He had spoken of the Model Republic: he wanted to see its acts correspond with its sayings; he wanted to see diplomery carried out with vessels of war; he wanted to see fereign ports filled with them. Ah, Sir, you don't know how polite it makes nations toward our diplomatic representatives. [Laughter.] The navy is the greatest promulgator of Christianity in the world! Look at the talssionary who goes to the poor heather; when hesces a shoop or a rarge, how his heart papitates. "" "He would direct attention to the East Indies. We see Christianity progressing with magnificent results, the empire of Conficing is coverthrown and a sovereign velent, the when direct attention on the last takes. We see Cut-tiently progressing with magnificent results; the empire of Confucius is overthrown and a sovereign yelept, the Prince of Peace is carrying the war to the celestial city. A portion of the Japan squadron has gone to afford pro-tection in China, and every Consul who writes to the Department of State says, 'give us a ship here in the ports of the Mediterranean. Men come with every tongue, and he could only exclaim in the words of a Greek poet: 'If your nation graspe the trident of Neptune and holds it firmly—she will rule the empire of the world."

Mr. Lyon don't go quite back to the Deluge in order to find the waters of argument on which to float his twelve steamers, but he does go into that chronological neighborhood. We think nobody can help being struck by the copiousness of Mr. Lyon's views touch ing this momentous subject of half a dozen steamers. We cannot bear to see such rhetoric go into obliviou at its first expression, and we have, therefore, reproduced the above gems, set in a small frame of our

Viewing this subject seriously we cannot help thinking that these spasmodic efforts which from time to time are made to create a navy, are very absurd. We must as a pation elect to pursue one of two courses. Either we must keep the military arm of the government up to a war footing, after the fashion of other powers, ready at short notice to wage offensive as well s defensive war, or we must abandon all idea of protecting ourselves after this fashion, and come down to the smallest possible core of a navy and an army, and rely upon the universal recognition of our immens atent material resources which can be brought into play whenever necessity requires, to secure us from nsult and from harm. Half a dozen ships, more or less, might be a matter of some consequence to a small European power at this juncture, but to us not the least. If we are to remain at peace with the world we need no such augmentation of our naval force as this: and if we are not, we want sixty steamers rather than six, even if we propose to thrash a power no greater than Spain. Let our legislators then quit talking big and fillibustering, and address themselves to the task of promoting the great interests of Peace.

UNMITIGATED MEANNESS.

Ten years ago a black man was sent to the State Prison at Auburn, from Wayne County, for the crime of burglary. The term for which he was sentenced expired last Sunday. It seems that the individual who kept the jail in Wayne County at the time of the negro's trial and conviction, having cause to suspect that the criminal was a fugitive from Slavery, took the trouble to look into the matter-with what motives we leave the reader to determine-and the result was, a fellow was discovered in one of the southern States who, having lost a slave, was willing to undertake the job of ascertaining whether the negro confined in Auburn was his property. Accordingly, he came on to this State, visited the man who formerly kept the jail in Wayne County, and the two together went to the State Prison, obtained the permission of its keepers to take a general survey of the premises, and to converse with at least one of the inmates: of course, the individual of whom they were in pursuit was found : they sounded him, and ascertained from his own lips that he was a slave; and that he belonged to the identical individual who had come all the way from the land of chivalry to visit him-to "visit him in prison Next a warrant was sworn out, and the services of a United States Marshal called in requisition ; but lo! it was ascertained that the warrant was a civil process. and could not be executed on Sunday. But the Wayne County ex-jailor recollected there were indictments ending against the criminal in Wayne County, upon hich he had never been tried. Forthwith, he proceeded to that county and obtained from the District Attorney a bench warrant, but when he returned to Auburn he found he was not an officer of any kind, and consequently had no authority to serve the document

triet Attorney of Wayne County was again visited and another warrant obtained; this was directed to the Sheriff of Caynga County; but it seems there were doubts of its validity, and no attempt we made to serve it. The negro came out of prison on Sunday morning, was joined by a couple of his sable brethren, and walked off without melestation leaving his pursuers to enjoy the consciousness that all their efforts had been without profit. The name of the ex-jailor is William Ashley of Lyons; if anybody de serves the contempt of all decent people more than be we have yet to hear of it.

A NEW FIRE LAW. We print this morning the draft of " An Act to po

vide against Unsafe Buildings in the City of No. "York," which has, after mature deliberation, ceived the sanction of the Representatives of a Fire Department, and will be offered to the Lere ture for adoption. Some of its provisions are, that a buildings bereafter to be erected south of Fortyme end-st. shall have front, rear and side walls of brick or iron; buildings of more than thirty bet width to have a twelve-inch partition wall, when strong iron girders shall be used at intervals of net more than fifteen feet; foundations for walls mpillars to be of stone or brick; temporary supports, while building, to be equal in strength to the permanent support: walls to be well braced. until the roof is on: outside walls to be not less than eight inches thick for low houses: walls more than % feet high, and all party walls to be 12 inches; for heavy buildings. 16 inches to the second or third stories mortar for brick work to be one part lime and three parts sand, the "me to be of good quality and the sand clear, sharp and free from loam; no wood work to be placed within four inches of a flue : no chimney to rest upon a floor or beams; cornices and gutters to be well supported withiron hooks, and walls to be safely anchored to each tie of beams. Many other details are given for the protection of woodwork from fire by covering the metal, and particular directions are made for the size and strength of stone and iron lintels, and the manner of their use. The act extends to thirty-seven sections, and seems to embrace all the vital portions of the old law, with such improvements as the change of circumstances requires. It will undoubtedly receive the sanction of the Legislature, and go into effect during

at Paris that Mr. JOHN M. DANIEL has resigned his post as diplomatic representative of the United States at Turin, owing to the commotion caused there by his notorious letter on "Counts stinking of garlie" and diplomats with titles as empty as their heads." He does right to quit a place for which he is in every way unfitted, and which a circumstance so unfortunate a the publication of that private letter in The Richmed Examiner, by its foolish editor ad interim, had rendered too hot to be comfortable. No doubt he will come home a sadder and a wiser man than he went swarand if only the conceit is taken out of him a little by this experience, he will not have gone abroad in vala, at least so far as his personal education is concerned. We trust too, that when he gets back he will emburk with THE TRIBUNE in the good work of knocking our stupid old diplomatic system in the head and getting rid of it altogether. If Americans desire to dance the dance of fools in Europe, they should do so on private account, and not at the expense of the national treas-

We are informed by a correspondent of The Express

To Mr. Pierre this new vacancy will be welcome. It ought to be good, if used with skill, for about threa additional votes in the House of Representatives in favor of the Nebraska bill. The Chili Mission, the London Consulate, worth \$15,000 a year, and last but not least, this place at Turin, a most delightful city as doubt, to those who are not offended by garlie, might each be promised to at least three of those aspiring patriots in the House, who desire to serve their coun try abroad. Let us wait and see who will be bought up by such splendid prizes.

We regret to learn that it is the intention of the eminent and faithful Whig Senator from Connections, the Hop. TRUMAN SMITH, to decline further public service after the expiration of his present term of office. Mr. Smith has always been among the truest and most assiduous of northern representatives. No man has done more work from the simple dictates of patriotic duty than he. No man has served the party to which he has belonged with movements his services have always been most con sciences and useful. The loss to the public councils of

such a man cannot be easily repaired.

Mr. Smith has not been a great talker in Congress, but he has delivered, during his career, a number of able and telling speeches. One of his very best and most effective efforts was his late speech on the Nebrasks bill. We hope it has been extensively distributed in the State of Connecticut, now about to hold her annual election and to declare herself on the great iniquity. If it has been so circulated, it cannot fail to justify, in its effects, the high estimate everywhere entertained of it. And if that State shall at the approaching canvass, come out from the shadow in which she has of late been ingloriously reposing, and fill her Legislature with the right kind of men, we foresee that a strong unwillingness to part with so true a representative in the United States Senate as Mr. Smith will be there manifested. Should these favorable circumstances arise, we shall be gratified if they can prevail upon him to reconsider what so now understand to be his final determination.

Betwixt The Union and Sidney Webster, we think the President of the United States is getting into a shabby position. It might do very well for General Franklin Pierce of Concord to be industrious in clearing up street tales or newspaper gossip about his position or opinious on a public question, but it is not the thing for the President of the United States. Why should n't Mr. Clemens of Alabama write a letter to & friend in a distant State touching the position of Mr. Pierce on Nebraska, without alarming that gentleman, or his private secretary, or his public organ? Yet the appearance of Mr. Clemens' letter in print has resulted in a wonderful and most undignified fluttering at the White House. Mr. Clemens has been called upon by the President to write another one in which he, the President, shall not appear in such an unfavorable position before the South, as in the first. Is n't this small business ! We rather guess there are no two opinions on this subject. In itself, however, the matter would not call for any serious comment, but as disclosing the character of the man who " wields the destinies" of the country, and suggests and indorses Nebraska bills, it is not to be overlooked. Is the country likely to come to the conclusion, from the example of weakness and folly, not to say wickedness, of the present occupant of the White House, that it will be in the future safer, as well as more respectable, te put men of brains and well established character in the Presidential chair?

Mr. CARROL SPENCE, of Baltimore, our new Minister to Constantinople, made a fool of himself the other day in his presentation speech to the Sultan. The acquaintances of Mr. Spence could have expected ne-thing better. The Baltimore Republican a sham Democratic journal in the interest of Mr. Spence, underfakes to apologize for our very verdant Embassador, but does it in a way to expose rather than excuse his folly. The substance of the explanation is that Mr. Spence was in a "novel position," and that he has always been accustomed through life to speak without